(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) and (b) The Committee constituted by the Government to increase the life of Indian bank notes examined the aspects of printing of Indian bank notes on polymer substrate. After conducting printing trails and laboratory tests, it was determined that polymer substrate was not suitable for Indian Bank notes. Exploration of other alternatives to increase the life of the Indian bank notes are resorted to as a continuous process.

**NPAs of nationalised banks**

†184. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total NPAs of banks have crossed Rs. One lakh crores;

(b) if so, the total NPAs of the Indian banks as on 30th June, 2003, bank-wise;

(c) the method that is being applied by Government in determining NPAs;

(d) the total NPAs of nationalised banks as on 31st March, 2002; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has got a mechanism in place to assess the extent of non-performing assets (NPAs) of individual banks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banks submit the position regarding the level of NPAs in their offsite returns to RBI. The movement of NPAs is also reflected in the Annual Report as a disclosure in the Notes on Accounts to the balance sheet. RBI scrutinizes the details of NPAs of individual banks during the course of Annual Financial Inspection.

(d) The total amount of NPAs of nationalized banks as on March 31, 2002 is Rs. 36,763.15 crores.

(e) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have advised the banks and financial institutions to take several steps for recovery of due such as evolving and implementation of recovery policy by banks, filing of suits with civil courts, filing cases with Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committee, Lok Adalats and monitoring and follow up of NPAs at various levels. Credit Information Bureau has also been set up to disseminate information on borrowers to the banks. Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) scheme has been put in place to provide a transparent mechanism for restructuring of corporate debts of viable entities facing problems due to internal and external factors. A company viz., "Asset Reconstruction Company (India Ltd.)" has been incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. "The Securitization & Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002" has been enacted to facilitate foreclosuers and enforcement of securities in cases of default, in order to enable the banks and financial institutions to realize their dues. RBI has issued revised guidelines for compromise settlement of chronic NPAs of Public Sector Banks on 29th January, 2003. These guidelines will cover all NPAs in all sectors irrespective of the nature of business, which have become doubtful or loss as on 31st March 2000 with outstanding balance of Rs. 10.00 crore and below.

**Utilisation of Central assistance**

185. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States are not able to utilise their Central assistance, loan and calamity relief fund, drought relief, SC and ST assistance because of financial constraints;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;